graduated from Cortez High School and Grand Canyon University. It was in Arizona that he first discovered his love for banking.

In 1989, Ron was appointed Executive Vice President/Chief Administrative Officer of Desert Community Bank and President/Chief Executive Officer in 1990. Ronald is very dedicated to the banking business and as acting CEO, he has achieved unprecedented success for Desert Community Bank. In addition, Ron has also received a number of awards which he has shared with the Bank and its employees.

These extraordinary entrepreneurial skills, however, are not all Ron has given to the community. At present, Ron serves on the Board for Victorville Rotary, St. Mary Foundation, Partnership in Academic Excellence Foundation/Academy of Academic Excellence, United Way, Apple Valley Care Center, Victor Valley Union High School District and San Bernardino County Fair Board. Ronald also writes a weekly newspaper column for the Daily Press and hosts a weekly television interview shown on Channel 64 and two cable stations. Clearly, Ronald L. Wilson's service is a model of outstanding citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, it is people like Ron that make our community a better place to live. I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the California Inland Empire Council of Boy Scouts of America in recognizing Ron Wilson as 1998 Citizen of the Year.

RECOGNIZING ADVANCES IN THE MICROBIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the extraordinary scientific contribution advances in Microbiological Sciences have made to the United States over the past century. These advances have improved the nation's health, economy and environment for all Americans. I'm recognizing these contributions on the eve of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Society for Microbiology, the oldest and largest single life science organization in the world.

Some of the greatest scientific achievements of humankind have come from microbiologists like Harold E. Varmus, J. Michael Bishop, Jonas Salk, Rosalyn Yalow, David Baltimore, Daniel Nathans, Hamilton Smith, Arthur Kornberg, James Watson, Baruj Benacerraf, Paul Berg, Selman Waksman, Joshua Lederberg, and many others. In fact, two thirds of all Nobel Prizes awarded in the past decade in Physiology or Medicine have been awarded in the microbiological sciences.

All life on earth is inextricably intertwined with microorganisms; without microorganisms all other life forms would cease to exist. Our own knowledge of fundamental life processes has been substantially advanced through the study and research of microorganisms.

Microbiological research contributes not only to the treatment, prevention and cure of infectious diseases—the leading cause of death worldwide—but also to treatments and cures for emerging diseases of humans, plants and animals that pose an increasing threat to public health. Microbiological research also has led to developments in monitoring and improving the safety of our food supply, maintaining the quality of health care delivery, defending against biological weapons, and to the application and development of alternative methods of energy production and waste recycling, biotechnology, bioremediation of environmental problems, and even new sources of food. In addition, microbiological research has led to the development of new antibiotics and vaccines for diseases that have saved millions of lives and billions of dollars.

In addition to the importance of these scientific applications of Microbiology, the economic impact of a wide range of United States employers who rely on the microbiological sciences can not be underestimated. These employers include medical centers and clinical laboratories, pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology firms, food products manufacturers, colleges and universities, government laboratories, and national, state and local agencies have made the United States a world leader in biomedical research and development, and generates a positive balance of trade for our country.

Microbiological research creates high-skill jobs, helps retain U.S. leadership in biomedical research, protects the environment, and provides great hope for effectively treating, curing and preventing disease.

In conclusion, I wish to commend the Microbiological Sciences and in particular the American Society for Microbiology for their contribution to science and public health and congratulate the Society on an enormously successful century of public service.

BEVERLY J. ROHRER, ED.D.: A DISTINGUISHED RECORD AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR THE REDONDO BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Beverly J. Rohrer on her retirement as Superintendent of Schools for the Redondo Beach, California, Unified School District. Her retirement ends a distinguished and visionary career which began in the classroom in 1960.

Since Beverly became Superintendent in 1990, the Redondo Beach schools have led the nation in innovative approaches to the use of technology in education. For example, she helped create the ADTECH Consortium, a coalition of 12 Los Angeles South Bay School Districts, community colleges, universities and businesses which resulted in an innovative high-technology training and learning center called the ''Futures Academy.'' I was proud to participate in the ribbon-cutting for the Academy, which has become a ''technology schoolhouse'' for educating teachers, students and the community. Technologically-proficient teachers, in turn, prepare youth for high-skilled, tech-driven jobs of our new economy.

Beverly also instituted many advanced educational programs. Standford University selected Redondo Beach as the first district in the country to implement their pilot Accelerated School Program. The Getty Education Institute for the Arts chose Redondo Union High School as a County Center of Excellence in Fine Arts. The award-winning Health, Fitness and Sport Academy promotes fitness and career opportunities. And, the Center for the Advancement of Arts and Entertainment is the focal point of the district's visual and performing arts curriculum.

Beverly's leadership inspired invention and confidence among students, parents and teachers. Students manage BeachNet, the district's Wide Area Network. Ninth graders and teachers have laptop computers to begin full high school participation in wireless, wall-free learning. KnowledgeNets is on-line 24 hours a day. And, high school students thousands of miles apart produced a musical, then performed together in Redondo Beach.

Among Bev's other contributions and professional affiliations are membership on the Executive Council of the Technology for Learning Initiative, The National School Board Association Institute for Transfer of Technology to Education, and IBM's ArtsEdTech 100 Conference.

Mr. Speaker, Bev Rohrer will be fondly remembered for her exhaustive efforts to address the challenges of educating adults and teaching young people in a world of constant and demanding change. But most importantly, she can look about the community and see a legacy made of the thousands of children, parents, teachers and administrators whose lives she touched. It is a legacy for which she can be immensely proud.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

The House in a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4101) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to further clarify my position on the Wildlife Services program at the Department of Agriculture. Today Mr. BASS and Mr. DEFAZIO offered an amendment to H.R. 4101 which reduces the appropriation for Wildlife Services by $10 million, to $28.8 million.

The intention of the Bass-DeFazio amendment is to prevent Wildlife Services from using controversial procedures and inefficient practices for killing predators in western states. The activities that have occurred in western state have been heavily criticized for their indiscriminate killing programs. The program designed to kill coyotes, for example, kills many pets and endangered species. Additionally, the program has been criticized for its wasteful spending practices in the west. In New Mexico, for instance, Wildlife Services spent more than $2 million to kill predators that had inflicted $167,000 to ranchers. I oppose these